



## Location Description

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## Chapter 2

### Location Description

*I Made Jaya Ratha*

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#### 2.1 NUSA DUA

Nusa Dua is a 350 ha elite tourism site located at the southernmost corner of Bali. The arid and nonproductive land of the area was acquitted by the government in the 1970s for tourism development. As a result, Nusa Dua has been designed as a comprehensive tourism resort. Built away from the residential area of Bualu village, it offers several places of interest, for example, a water blow and the beaches of Mengiat and Sawangan. Nearby underwater scenery also attracts divers. Nusa Dua is managed by the state company Bali Tourism Development Corporation (BTDC). Several mega hotels, for example, Nikko, Grand Hyatt, Ayodya Resort, Club Med and Nusa Dua Beach are found here.

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#### 2.2 SANUR

Sanur stretches from the Padang Galak beach in the north to Merta Sari in the south. A tourist site located near the heart of Denpasar, it also serves as a thoroughfare for traffic heading to Nusa Penida, the Benoa Harbour and Tanjung Benoa. By the 1980s, most Sanur residents were fishers who fished the waters off Sanur and as far as Nusa Dua and Uluwatu. Some of them also traveled to Nusa Penida and Lombok with simple outboard engines and trolling lines. Nowadays, only a small fraction of the villagers fish for daily needs. Most Sanurians are now working in the tourism sector, using their traditional boats (*jukung*) to take tourists sailing and fishing.

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#### 2.3 PADANGBAI

Located at Amuk/Padang Bay, Padangbai is a port that serves as Bali's eastern entrance gate. It harbours ferry boats that connect Bali, Lombok and Nusa Penida, in addition to tour boats that roam the local waters off Padangbai (Goat Island and Blue Lagoon) and Nusa Penida.

The economy of Padangbai depends on tourism and ferry-crossings. It has several tourism sites, for example, the Blue Lagoon and Bias Tugel beaches. Both of these white sand beaches are frequented by foreign tourists, and are popular for being rather isolated and providing degree of privacy. Most tourists came from Europe (Germany) or Asia. Peak season is from July to August and in December.

Although most of the boats in Padangbai are now used for tourism, some of them still used for fishing. These fishing boats are relatively smaller, and some are made of fiberglass. Padangbai fishers still use local waters to catch fish, although they also travel to Nusa Penida and Lombok for this purpose. Sharks are occasionally caught in the triangle section between Padangbai, Gili Tepekong and Nusa Penida.

## 2.4 CANDIDASA

Candidasa is another tourism site located in Amuk Bay, Karangasem, first established for this purpose around the 1980s. Candidasa is named after a local temple, however due to its close proximity to a large pond, the Candidasa Temple is also often referred to as the Telaga Kauh (the West Lake) Temple.

Despite not being as popular as Sanur and Kuta, Candidasa is a choice for tourists who want to enjoy east Bali's marine and terrestrial tourist attractions. Visitors are usually Europeans (mostly Germans and Dutch). Many Asian tourists also visit the site.

Candidasa offers similar attractions to Padangbai; tourists may enjoy the sea by sailing, fishing, snorkeling or diving. The closeness between two sites means that Candidasa dive operators use the same diving sites as Padangbai's, i.e., Tanjung Jepun, Gili Mimpang, Gili Biaha, Gili Tepekong, as well as Blue Lagoon.

Tourism provides an alternative income for Candidasa fishers. As they finish their daily fishing activities, they will often offer to take tourists fishing, snorkeling or diving, in small boats accommodating up to three customers per trip. An association regulates the tour guide roster.

## 2.5 SERAYA

The rocky shores of Gili Selang in Seraya are frequently visited by experienced divers due to its amazing underwater scenery and strong, unpredictable currents. No homestays or restaurants are found around Gili Selang despite its popularity as a dive site. Most divers come from Amed, including Bunutan and Jemeluk.

Some residents along the coast of Gili Selang are fishers who operate between 4am and 10am with outboard engines of 8–15 HP. Some also cultivate cassava or raise cows, pigs and goats for extra income. The Gili Selang fishers do not



Plate 2.1. Marine tourism provides income for fishers in Candidasa

catch sharks, which are rare in the area. Aquarium fishers from Tembok often roam the waters off Gili Selang; traveling by land and camping on the beach. Fishers from other regions also sometimes come by boat and use compressors to catch aquarium fish.

## 2.6 AMED

Located in east Bali, Amed is renowned not only for its beautiful underwater scenery but also the Japanese ship that sunk here during World War II. It has several dive sites: Bunutan, Jemeluk and Kepah. Amed's high season is around June to August, with most tourists coming from Europe, although Asians (particularly domestic and Japanese) also frequent this isolated place. Tourists usually come just for diving, thus the general trend is not to stay overnight in Amed.

As with many coastal villagers, the people of Amed are mostly fishers. Some of them only do this on a part-time basis however, occasionally also transporting guests to adjacent tourism sites, or working in restaurants. Tour guide associations regulate the fishers' tour schedule with a roster system. Tourists usually dive, snorkel, fish or sail along the coasts of Amed. Boats from other places also take divers to Jemeluk; these boats have to pay a local village parking fee.

## 2.7 TULAMBEN

Tulamben is also located in Karangasem, a short distance away from Amed. Tukad Abu Beach is one of the most popular beaches in Tulamben with several villas and restaurants on its shore. Tukad Abu also has several diving sites, for example, Batu Klebit and Batu Belah which offer unique underwater features for photography.

Coastal residents of Tulamben are primarily fishers or tourism workers. The fishers often catch frigate mackerels for sale at the local market (Timbrah) or to villa/restaurant managers. Lately, many of them have been worried by declining and unpredictable fish harvests. Accordingly, some Fish Aggregation Devices (FADs) have been installed to increase harvest rates.



Plate 2.2. Tourist accommodation along the coast of Bunutan, Amed

The fishers of Tukad Abu used to catch sharks in the past by applying long lines approximately 300–500m from the shore. The shark harvest season would take place from the fourth to the fifth month of the Balinese calendar, or the equivalent of August to October. However, shark fishing is no longer conducted due to the various mooring buoys and boats now occupying the “traditional” harvesting area. Tourists who complained about the practice also helped to eliminate this activity.

## 2.8 TEJAKULA

Tejakula, an administrative district of Buleleng Regency in the north, is a booming marine tourism location. Two famous diving sites here are Alamanda (Grek Beach) and Penuktukan: two black-sand beaches in Sambirenteng Village. The name “Alamanda” was taken from a local resort and dive operator of the same name. Penuktukan is located close to Alamanda, also in the District of Tejakula.

Not many fishers live around Alamanda. In the 1970s, many villagers became citrus farmers or harvested corals for prestige. When the coral harvesting was prohibited and the citrus crops were attacked by virus in the 1980s, many villagers left their old professions to work instead in construction in Singaraja or Denpasar. In Penuktukan, some villagers are still active fishers to date. They are banded together in a fisher association through which they kite fish frigate mackerel found around Fish Aggregation Devices or catch flying fish with nets.

## 2.9 SERIRIT

Puri Jati and Kalanganyar are renowned dive sites around Seririt. Most divers are from Asia, particularly Japan, however, Puri Jati is also popular among European and even domestic divers. High season is from June to August. Divers usually visit from, and stay overnight in, Pemuteran or Lovina; despite its fame as an underwater photography spot, not many tourism facilities are available in Puri Jati and Kalanganyar. However, the beach is accessible by motorized vehicles.

Most Puri Jati villagers work as farmers, labourers or private employees. Some also work in the *subak*-style irrigated paddy fields found in the vicinity of Puri Jati. The majority of coastal villagers in the area are not active fishers, and many that do own boats are no longer active. In Kalanganyar, the number of fishers has also been declining; in the 1980s there were hundreds of them, nowadays they number only in the tens. Most Kalanganyar fishers are now farmers and labourers instead.

## 2.10 PEMUTERAN

Located not far from Pulaki Temple in Gerokgak District, Singaraja, Pemuteran is a booming site equipped with hotels/villas, restaurants and other service providers for visiting tourists. Tourism activities most favoured in Pemuteran are snorkeling and diving. Dive operators offer packages to Pemuteran and Menjangan Island. In addition to beautiful corals and diverse fish, Pemuteran is also famous for its Biorock Technology that uses low electrical current to build artificial reefs to attract fish and divers. Sea turtles are another interesting attraction for Pemuteran. Tourists can view sea turtles directly at a local resort which is also involved in recruiting the local community to participate in the “Sea Turtle Project”: where nests found along the coast are relocated to artificial nesting sites. Post-hatching, sea turtle hatchlings are then released back to the sea. The local community, hoteliers and restaurateurs in Pemuteran all participate in firmly suggesting to tourists that they avoid disturbing coral reefs and other marine biota; a strong commitment applauded by many.



Plate 2.3. Local guidance for tourists not to disturb coral reefs in Pemuteran

### 2.11 MENJANGAN ISLAND

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Menjangan Island is located in the Bali Barat National Park. Administratively, it is situated in the Gerokgak District of Buleleng Regency. The underwater beauty off the coast of Menjangan is a magnet for divers. Both divers and tourists reach the island from the ports of Labuan Lalang or Banyu Wedang in the morning and return in the afternoon. Most tourists are Europeans from the Netherlands and France, although Asian tourists (e.g., Japanese and Koreans) also frequent the island.

Traditional fishing still occurs in Menjangan. Fishers come from Java or Bali, operating in the afternoon after the tourists have left the island. When the next morning comes, bringing the tourists back, the fishers disappear one by one.

### 2.12 GILIMANUK BAY

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Gilimanuk Bay is also located in the Bali Barat National Park, although administratively it belongs to the Jembrana Regency. The Bay is shallow (approximately 10 meters), and has two small islands. It is often frequented by international and local tourists, although the latter only come to fish or enjoy the scenery. Muck diving and underwater photography are also often conducted here. The local community offers restaurants, and services and facilities related to diving, for tourists.

### 2.13 MELAYA

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The waters off Melaya are often frequented by sardine fishers. Despite its beauty, Melaya's underwater attractions are still relatively unknown. Visitors are mostly locals who mainly come during holidays to enjoy the coastal scenery.

Pearl farming is an economic activity for Melaya villagers. Many work for a foreign company called "Ocean Blue Pearl Farm" which employs more than 60 locals in its activities, from seeding to harvesting.